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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## A DAY OF SURPRISES,

BOTH TO THE POLITICIANS AND THE PEOPLE.

**Rosee Conkling Nominated to a Supreme Court Jugeship—The Georgia Nominations Sent in—Eugé Sargent Sent to Germany—The Gasps over the Events of the Day.**

WASHINGTON, February 22.—[Special Correspondence Constitution.]—Notwithstanding the fact that some of General Longstreet's friends keep up the report of the president's intention to put him into the cabinet, not the least probability of such an event exists.

The general's name and claims have been fully canvassed. He was the most prominent of all the southern aspirants, and at one time appeared reasonably certain of being Hunt's successor.

But southern republicans, as usual, broke into factions of discontent. Longstreet had a divided support and not a solid backing from the south. Grant, the great, finished his chances by saying he thought it best to give just enough and not too much to southern republicans, clearly pointing his friend Arthur northward in his search for some man strong enough to guide the destiny of our mighty navy. Grant, as much as anybody, favors what is called the "anti-bourbon" movement in all parts of the south. He and Arthur are going to help such tendencies by the favor of their joint administration. They will, however, use the small shot of post-office and custom house patronage for the present.

The capture of one or two more southern states might give to southern politicians some showing at the gorgeous honors of cabinet preferment, but the refrain now ringing in the ears of ambition as it stretches its hands toward such a glittering prize is—"not yet." Under most conditions restless human nature might chafe in impatience under such postponements of hope, but to men engaged in the unselfish work proposed by the Georgia coalitionists and their allies in other states, the spoils of office are the mere incident and not the inspiration of patriotic purpose.

The world is as brave as ever, and as shrewd with the office as with the "The Georgia syndicate," as our visiting statesmen are now familiarly called, continues its labors with admirable activity. Mr. Speer is frequently consulted, and his opinion is said to carry considerable weight.

Clark's loss of the collectorship seems to be conceded even by his friends, but to Walter Sargent, the nomination is but a small favor from the first advised him not to go into a contest for the collectorship, but to remain content with the post-office at Columbus, really the better place of the two, all things considered. Mr. Johnson is into it now, though. There are no objections to him in any regard, the fact that he preferred Brooklyn to Columbus.

If Arthur intends to avenge Grant to this degree he will have a busy administration. It would seem his southern policy is sufficient to employ him in the simplest shape he can give it and if thus complicated it may become a white elephant of unusual verdure.

Colonel Wade has a better tenor than Clark, and he, too, is stirring on doubtful ground. Fewer than they have called Clark, the member of the syndicate are he has more attention to Wade than ever.

Mr. C. W. Seidel, who will be remembered in Atlanta as lining clerk of the senator two or three years ago, is urged by the syndicate for their man for collector at Brunswick, in place of Mr. Collins, whose name is mentioned. Mr. Seidel is a warm friend of Mr. Seidel and is doing all he can for him. His chances are pronounced above the average.

To-day Washington shows little taken that it is the sesquicentennial of Washington's appearance on the land he was destined to father. The department clerks are lazily strolling the streets in their Sunday clothes, and the "big boys" are doing the same. The capital epithet of the voice of the statesman is flushed, and the pie seller's heart is sad. The "oldest inhabitants" quite an indefinite class, are holding a meeting somewhere to hear a speech and Washington's farewell address.

A few red-coated soldiers flash through the crowds on the avenue as they collect at the armories for a fancy drill. American soldiers in British uniform celebrating Washington's birth-day.

Last year we had more noise in Washington while staid old Alexandria went wild in a fantastic and military reception, winding up with a speech from Frank H. Hand, in the most affecting part of which the platform was through with fire. Last year was terror, but then the presidential head popped out from the debris with the assurance that all was well with the presidential bones.

To-day is dull and sleepy. Added to the sense of stupidity is the consciousness that less noise come in the leaden clouds of this year.

The city is now ablaze with social excitement. From a hundred parlors gleamed the lights that fell on beauty, and out into the quiet night came the laughter fresh from happy hearts. Pleasure claimed it as a last night, and so held undispersed sway until the streak of the solemn morning had nearly reached the sky. Now it is low, and it is said.

The rustling pleasure has left the old touch of regret, and lack for nerves. The young girls, as they straighten out the fiery lung in last night's hurry into chaos, are not quite as light at heart as they were then. And many a one, as she gazes on the faded flowers of last night's dazzling array, wonders if all the pleasures of life thus bloom for a moment and die.

**THE SCENE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.**

When the nomination for Senator Conkling was an associate justice of the supreme court was read in executive session of the senate this afternoon, a motion was made to take up for immediate confirmation. Senator Wade then moved that he be allowed to speak.

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**IN CONGRESS.**

WASHINGTON, February 24.—An effort was made to get up the bill pensioning Mrs. Garfield, but the motion was rejected and the calendar was proceeded with.

Mr. Bayard offered the following:

A general pension has been widely made by the public press of the United States of certain alleged commercial contracts between certain companies and carterships of individuals, relative to the exportation of cotton from the United States by the government of the United States between the governments of Peru and Chile is declared to be the government of the United States, or indirectly, with any such alleged contracts in which the United States is concerned, is referred to be a condition, and that said committee has power to send for persons to appear and make a report of the proceedings in the premises to the secretary of state for the time being.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The house committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river gave a hearing this morning to James B. Eads, in explanation and elucidation of the jetties system projected

by him and now in course of construction a the passes of the Mississippi. The statement partook largely of the character of a scientific lecture on the science of hydraulics. It is to be continued to-morrow.

THE MEMBER FROM UTAH.

The house committee on elections spent nearly the whole day on the Utah project. In the evening decided to report to the house that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to the seat, and declaring the seat vacant.

SERGEANT MASON.

**The Case of the Assassin Held Him Cray.**

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The trial of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guitteau, is being conducted at Washington barracks, with all the pomp of a military court. There are certainly outward indications that Mason is innocent. This afternoon when the court martial was in session, Mason mounted his favorite position on a dry-goods box, and the sentry kept a wary eye on him. Mason, with his hands in his pockets, talked quite volubly to the reporters.

"You get in a little too much about the rats," he said. "I am not death rats. I am death on Guitteau. I have more respect for an assassin than for Guitteau. I am a decent man, and I have not tried to climb up, an iron door." He waited when I said up. They have stopped me from giving out autographs and photographs, too. That's the way they do in the army. There's a sentry there to stop it."

Mason went on with his complaint at some length, saying that he would rather stand 100 miles from Guitteau than 100 feet from him. "To add to my troubles," he said, "they are going to whitewash my cell. They have got all my things upside down. Some half drunken soldier will go there and spatter white wash over everything."

Mason said he did not shoot because he did not like military rules, but "hated Guitteau's d—dness."

A reporter having taken out a piece of paper, the sentry walked up and said: "No shooting here!"

He was informed that no shooting was being done. "If you do it," said the sentry, "you will get me into trouble."

The judge advocate having appeared at the door, and an order to summon General Ayres, was given. Mason was led down from his box and said to Mr. Bigelow, handing him a list of questions written on paper.

"Guitteau had everything to say in his trial. I want something to say here. I want you to ask him the questions, and don't let any officer in shoulder-straps broach you."

While Mr. Bigelow was endeavoring to persuade Mason that he would only injure his own case by such a course, the judge advocate appeared at the door and announced that the court was again opened.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations:

**Roscoe Conkling, to be associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.**

**A. Sargent, to be minister to Germany.**

**Walter H. Johnson, to be collector internal revenue second district of Georgia.**

**Harry F. Griscomb, to be postmaster at Chattanooga.**

THE DAY'S SURPRISES.

Mr. Conkling's nomination for the supreme bench was a surprise to every one at the capitol to-day except a very few senators, who had recently received an intimation of it from their friends, who kept the secret safe. It is this afternoon that the committee reported the same with such recommendations as they may deem proper, and they shall have the power to send the resolution to the senate.

Several private bills were reported from the committee and referred to the private calendar, and one of them for the removal of M. Grimes.

The house, then, at 1:15, went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

At 4:30 the committee rose, and after passing a number of bills of a private nature, adjourned.

KENTUCKY CRIMES.

**The Hanging of Hicks—The Ashland Murderers.**

CINCINNATI, February 24.—John Major Hicks, colored, was hanged at Covington, Ky., to-day. The execution was the second one ever had in Kenton county, and was the first quasi private execution in the state of Kentucky. Father Lambert came to the front, and addressing the 300 spectators admitted, said:

"Mr. Hicks will say nothing; I will speak for him. He takes death as punishment for his sins." The black cap was then adjusted, Hicks all the while weeping profusely and exclaiming, "It is good, Lord, have mercy." The trial occupied 10 days, and the body was cut down at 10:45, and the body was cut down at 10:44. There was no struggle. He was hung for the murder of Henry Murray Williams at Louisville, Ky., December 15th, 1880. There were no witnesses to the crime. The utterance of Father Lambert on the scaffold was his only confession.

**THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S VIEWS.**

New York Herald

The new Austrian minister, Baron von Schaeffer, arrived yesterday in the Servia, and is stopping at the Brunswick. Baron von Schaeffer is a diplomatist of distinguished descent, and has filled high positions in the Austrian government.

In noticing the disavowal of General Skobeleff, which appears in the Messenger of the world, he said, "General Skobeleff is only 33 and is at first for notoriety. No one has ever attached the slightest political weight to him. When he has been a little more chameleonic, he has been less astonished than annoyed by his sensational trials at St. Petersburg and Paris. General Skobeleff is only 33 and is at first for notoriety. No one has ever attached the slightest political weight to him. When he has been a little more chameleonic, he has been less astonished than annoyed by his sensational trials at St. Petersburg and Paris. General Skobeleff is only 33 and is at first for notoriety. No one has ever attached the slightest political weight to him. When he has been a little more chameleonic, he has been less astonished than annoyed by his sensational trials at St. Petersburg and Paris. General Skobeleff is only 33 and is at first for notoriety. 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## THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING,  
SAYING AND THINKING.Another Convict Camp Tragedy—Burglary in Green-  
boro—Toying with a Load of Fuses—Burglary  
and Arson in Franklin County—The Re-  
moval of the Forsyth Postmistress.

JASPER, February 23.—[Special.]—At the convict camp on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, last Tuesday night, a difficult occurrence between Mr. Davis, the yard boss, and Mr. Shaw, who has charge of a squad of hands on the works, in which Davis was shot by Shaw. The ball entered the right shoulder near the acromion process and ranged toward the junction of the clavicle with the sternum, thence deflected in the direction of the right lung, in which all probability is wounded, as he has pulmonary hemorrhage. Shaw fled on Captain Phillips's mare.

GREENSBORO, February 24.—[Special.]—The handsome iron-front store of Mr. S. A. Torbert, of this place, was burglarized last night and a small quantity of flour, meat and fruits were taken therefrom; also about \$8 in money. Mr. Torbert estimates his loss at about \$25 or \$30 only. He was fortunate to escape so light. Some of these scamps will be caught up with yet and "put where the dogs can't bite them."

RINGGOLD, February 24.—[Special.]—Married, on the 23rd instant, by Rev. A. I. Leet, Hotel Arthur H. Gray, and Miss Cora K. Lin-  
scomb, all of Ringgold, Calhoun county, Ga.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

A BATTLE WITH TRAIN WRECKERS IN CLINCH  
COUNTY.

Savannah News.

HOMERVILLE, Clinch County, Ga., February 20.—On Saturday night, the 18th inst., Mr. Benjamin Johnson, section master on the Savannah and Western railroad, left his shanties, situated four miles from town, to go to DuPont, some five miles away. Mr. Johnson's family was away, so having no one to care for him, he took all his hard earnings—amounting to \$301, which by his frugality he had managed to save out of his wages—along with him. He started to walk from his shanties to DuPont to meet his family, who were to return on the train that night, and the night being warm he had just thrown his coat over his shoulders, buttoning it to the top button. It was half past eight when he left the shanties, and the night was very dark. When he had traveled just a mile and had reached Jones' creek, it being then about nine o'clock, he came upon a negro on the track, and found that an iron rail had been placed across the track, and that another had been fastened, and moved out of place sufficiently to have thrown a train off. Johnson immediately seized the negro, and after struggling with him awhile and giving him a few well directed blows and kicks subdued him, made him remove the rail from the track, collared him with his left hand, and holding him in front, started back to the shanties with him, having his knife drawn and held in his right hand. When he had gone but a short distance, and having his iron rail directed to the darky in his clutches, two other parties approached him from the rear, and before he knew of their presence one of them, whom he knew to be a white man, seized him in the coat collar, jerked and struck him, and a struggle ensued. The other one of the parties coming upon him from the rear, took to be a negro, Johnson was forced to turn upon the negro in his front and turn upon those in his rear. In the struggle he managed to throw the white man to the ground, and he himself was knocked and fell down across the railroad iron, severely injuring his right shoulder and ribs. He struggled to his feet, with his knife gone, his right arm helpless and the white man calling to the two negroes to knock his brains out. Taking in the situation and his own powerless condition to further continue the struggle, Johnson sprang from amongst the three desperadoes, and after getting a few blows from them, drew a small pistol he had with him, turned on them, firing several shots, and drove them back from pursuing him. He hurried as best he could, in his bruised and painful condition, on back to the shanties, and getting his gun and an old negro man named Brown, the only male person there, returned immediately to the point where he had found and left the train-wreckers. In the struggle they had jerked his coat off, in which he was carrying his money, being simply buttoned around his shoulders, and which he had been forced to leave behind. The two wreckers were gone when Johnson got back, but he found where they had kindled a small fire, and had rifled his pockets, taking his money, \$301, and leaving his coat behind. Johnson was suffering severely from his injuries, but with the help of old Brown, he got the misplaced rail back in position and securely fastened in time for the west bound passenger train to pass over safely, thus saving Jones' creek, and doubtless a great loss of life.

In Other States.

Tuscaloosa, Miss., is to be enlarged. Heavy rains have done damage all over Mississippi.

A warren county, Ky., cow recently gave birth to a 99 pound calf.

Greenville, South Carolina, is to have a new cotton factory, and will turn out prints.

There are 700 men at work on the Western North Carolina railroad west of a iron river.

South Carolina now has five cities: Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson.

In South Carolina there are upwards of 3,000 schools, attended by 61,309 white and 70,149 colored pupils.

In the year 1870, there were 1,561 free schools in Mississippi, in 1880 there were 5,024 free schools.

Two negroes died in Kershaw county, South Carolina, recently from eating cold collards that had not been thoroughly cooked.

Six hundred and fifty operatives are employed in the Wesson, Miss., mills. The mills run twenty-two of twenty-four hours frequently.

The best and most of the South Carolina, unless we have to do with its additional apprenticeships at a salary of \$2,000 each. The additional chairs will be filled in May.

Dr. Foster, of Georgetown, South Carolina, has a thousand tea plants growing, one of them six feet high and over ten feet in circumference—they stand the climate admirably.

Rev. R. H. Jackson for governor.

TROUT COUNTY, February 23.—Editors Constitution.—Mr. Webster once said that every citizen who had the interest of his country at heart was obliged in some degree to be interested in politics.

Therefore, as citizens looking forward to the near future when another governor must be chosen should be excusable for taking this method of introducing to Georgians the name of Rev. R. H. Jackson, of Heard county, as a man that if chosen, would detract nothing from that lofty character which Georgia holds among the states of this nation.

White at the same time we see the names of many honorable and trustworthy men, some of whom are still in the ranks of the democratic party, considerations as we are of the importance of a thorough party organization to be able to combat common enemies politically, as we are at present threatened. Judge Jackson need not eulogy for those who know him; but if left to himself is not so disposed as to promote selfish purposes, and if honored by the public must be sought for.

A christian gentleman—a sound Jeffersonian—whom would look to no other political party for aid to pilot the ship of state safely on through any emergency to shore.

A farmer in the first sense of the term, possessing a perfect knowledge of agriculture that he is worthy and honorably placed among the leading men of his profession.

A man whose excellencies have won the confidence of his people—so much so that he has not only been often trusted with positions of honor in his county, but several times represented them by overwhelming majorities in the state legislature.

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There is no truer or braver man living than Ben Johnson, and this on this occasion certainly deserving of the highest praise, and all deeply sympathize with him in his painful injuries and sad loss.

A QUIET CASE OF PERSONAL IDENTITY.

Americus Republican.

Peter Anthon, an Albino, who resided in America for a long time, died a short while ago, and left no children. So far as was then known, his only heir being apparent was his widow, who was his third wife. It appears that Vida, who had seen Peter a short time before his death, and was recognized by him as his long lost son, and was not surprised, since he was quite small. Vida bears a striking resemblance to Peter, and even a casual observer would be impressed with the relationship. It is claimed by Vida that in slavery times Peter married his mother, but during that time they were separated and sold and never saw each other afterwards. Vida being Albino was somewhat of a curiosity, and was sold when quite a girl, and was known who his master was until a short time before she died, when Peter recognized him, and the identity was complete by the exhibition of a scar, the result of a severe burn in childhood. Vida rejoiced at finding his father had made arrangements to live with him, and sold his effects preparatory to this step when death broke up the contract. The widow disputes Vida's claim to heirship as the only heir. The estate is worth about \$4,000, so a lively lawsuit may result, and we shall have in a small way a "Vichorne" claimant. Whether it is the real Sir Roger or an imposter, the court will have to determine.

AN IDIOSYNCRASY.

Washington Gazette.

An observant person comes across many more queer notions among different people than would at first be imagined. There is a man in this country—Mr. Jeremiah Booker—who, some six or eight years ago, lost possession of his land, and has been a vagabond for some years. Although the land was taken from him lawfully, he has persistently clung to the idea that it is his land, and that in the eyes of God and man he should have it. No reasoning could convince him to the contrary. He has been to the grand juries, and the judge at the court times without number and asked their aid in getting his back into the possession of the land; and the reverse he has not done. He still confidently looks for the day when he will again have the land in his own posses-

sion. Year after year he gives in the land to the tax receiver, but of course he is never called on for the taxes. We suppose that a life-long effort to get the property, when the old man comes to die, his last will and testament will dispose of what he firmly believes to be his own.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

Franklin News.

On last Thursday night fire was discovered breaking out over the front door of the store of John M. Owings, at Owingsville. Miss Sarah Owings, who lives in a few yards of the store, seeing the fire, ran out and around to the back door of the store to awaken young Mr. Isaac Owings, who usually slept in the store, but happened to be absent that night. She found at the back of the store a window open and volumes of smoke issuing from it, proving incontestably that the house had been entered and set on fire. We understand that Mr. Owings estimates his loss in merchandise at about \$6,000, on which he had \$2,000 insurance. Mr. Owings is one of our most liberal and enterprising country merchants, and we sympathize with him in his loss. We know how it is ourselves, having had a like experience a little over two years ago. But Mr. Owings is a young man and we predict that he will soon recover from his losses.

THE FORSYTH POST-OFICE.

Barrenville Gazette.

Another independent Jeffersonian democrat, provided for by the stalwart administration of King Arthur the first, Mr. J. R. Banks takes the bread out of the mouth of Miss Roddy, a daughter of one of Monroe's old honorable trusted physicians, who has passed over the river and is now resting under the shade of the trees on eternity's shore. Oh, shame where is thy blushing! To how lowly a place shall our people descend?

A man claiming to be respectable, willing to eust a woman from a little house she is competent to fill, for the sake of his love, home and fishes! Verily an independent (so-called) is cheaply bought— to the radicals, but dearly to himself. When he is willing to sacrifice his independence and his manhood for a little village post-office, and take it away from such a woman as the daughter of Dr. Roddy! Oh, tempest, oh, more!

TOYING WITH A PISTOL.

Washington Gazette.

Last Tuesday morning a negro boy employed around the house of Mr. J. W. Wilkerson, went up stairs into Mr. Elv. Wilkerson's room and began fooling with a pistol lying upon the burean. In handling the pistol it went off, striking the fine looking glass and smashing it to pieces. Major Wilkerson, hearing the report of the pistol, went up stairs and asked the cause, when the boy replied that he was "jess up dar looking around and the pistol jes went off itself." Major Wilkerson took the boy down stairs behind the house and shot him with two hickories of about forty-two inch calibre.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Elberton New South.

On the 11th instant a little thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Luther Smith happened to a horrible accident which cost the little fellow his life. He had a stick sharp at one end and blunt at the other which he would stand up and then jump over. In one of his leaps he came down upon the sharp point of the stick and with such force as to drive the stick in several inches. Although the best medical skill was called in the little boy, after suffering great agony, died on the 18th, just a week after the accident.

THE WORKS

OF THE

KOLIER COMP'Y

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Which were totally destroyed by fire on

May 28th and September 21st, 1811.

ARE REBUILT!

Orders are solicited for

COLORS.

THE DIAMOND

DYES.

The simplest, cheapest, and most durable Dyes ever made. Colorant packages will color more

than any 15 or 20 colors.

Any one can color any fabric or fancy article.

Colors are made for 10 cents.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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## SOUTHERN TRADE,

ITS PRESENT DEPRESSED CONDITION.

The Short Cotton Crop Causes Great Distress and Many Business Failures—How Boston Firms are Affected—The Outlook for the Future—An Interesting Article, Etc.

Boston Post.

It cannot be denied that the business condition of the south is at the present time the occasion of a great deal of anxiety and thoughtful consideration, not only by northern merchants who trade with the south, but also by the people of the south themselves. The business depression throughout very many sections of the south is worse than it has been for years.

A gentleman writing from New Orleans says: "Trade is very dull. Some of the failures are caused by unsatisfactory collection adjustments the season before last, and the very unfavorable weather this winter. Many failures are directly caused by the mania of country merchants for speculating in cotton futures, and a large proportion of the others are illegitimate and more or less fraudulent."

Later some additional trade has been brought to New Orleans in the shape of freights sent down the Mississippi to the port for shipment abroad. The people of New Orleans are expecting a great deal of advantage will accrue to their city from this movement of Jay Gould. Trade does seem to be a little more lively on this account, but the shipment of freights through a port will not benefit the place as much as some sanguine people think, at least not for many years.

A well-informed merchant of Mobile writes: "The failures in Alabama for January have been fifty-four, with liabilities of \$1,000,000. If February is as disastrous, the effect will be ruinous to confidence. The season is nearly over, and in many sections the farmers and country merchants are worse off than they were a year ago. Part of the country is inundated from the overflow of the rivers, and the outlook generally is very blue. There is no doubt of the decay of Mobile; no new firms, no new capital and no public spirit is to be found, and everybody is discouraged."

A gentleman of Boston, who has just returned from an extended trip through the south, says that the country tributary to New Orleans, the river country of western and southern Alabama and eastern Mississippi, the country adjacent to Memphis, western Mississippi, western Tennessee and eastern Arkansas are all in a bad condition, while the southern counties of South Carolina seem to be even worse off. In fact, the planters of South Carolina are in such straits that many of them recently banded together to appeal to the manufacturers of fertilizers to give them credit for the fertilizing material that they need to put in their crops with this spring, but it is understood that the manufacturers have not acceded to the request. These southern counties of South Carolina, it is said, are suffering more severely than for many years past. The country in the vicinity of Memphis, after the yellow fever had swept through that region, had a year of good crops and financial prosperity. For the last two years, however, there is little money and no credit to be had, and the people are equally concerned with those of New Orleans and Mobile over the prospects for the future.

The cause of this present trouble of the south is almost entirely traceable to one source, and that is the want of the cotton crop, upon which the people of the south have allowed themselves to become principally dependent. Before the war the plantations calculated to raise all the corn, wheat and pork that was needed to support the place, in addition to its other crops for the markets. After the war the demand for cotton was so heavy that all the planters went at once into raising that single crop to the entire exclusion of the possibility of raising food products for the support of their families, their laborers and their cattle.

The business stagnation of 1873 and successive years affected them seriously, and they could not find a market for what they raised and were neglecting to raise that which was needed for their own support and which they were obliged to buy from outside. Then for a time the planters were compelled to raise more pork for home consumption, but good cotton crops for two or three years led them to forget the lesson, and again they turned their attention to cotton raising, until in 1881 they attained the unprecedented production of 6,000,000 bales.

But the year of 1881 was a disappointment and a snare to the cotton growers. The season began with a dry summer, which delayed planting, and this was followed by a summer of drought, such as the south had not experienced for twenty-five years, extending from early in the summer to late in the autumn. Add to these two things the cyclones which have ravaged the coast country and the cotton worm which late in the season did great damage, and we can readily understand why the cotton crop was so bad. A tremendous amount of corn and other food crops had been neglected by the planters in their haste to profit by a large cotton crop.

In December last Bradstreef's published an estimate of the cotton crop of the southern states for 1881-82, based upon the most reliable information to be obtained from southern correspondents. That estimate in bales was as follows:

North Carolina	419,000
South Carolina	602,000
Geor. Ia.	928,000
Florida	69,000
Ala.	72,000
Mississippi	1,011,000
Louisiana	542,000
Texas	1,141,000
Arkansas	388,000
Tennessee	388,000
Virginia, Missouri, Indian territory, etc.	56,100
Total	5,696,000

These figures have been generally accepted as giving an accurate statement of the cotton crop of last year, the largest crop that the south had raised for many years.

In November last Bradstreef's secured from its correspondents in the south an estimate of the cotton crop for 1882-83, based upon the information obtained from 1,134 correspondents in 533 cotton growing counties, which produce over 91 per cent. of the entire crop of the United States. From the reports of these correspondents the following estimate in bales was made for the cotton crop of 1882-83:

North Carolina	339,073
South Carolina	602,000
Geor. Ia.	749,149
Florida	49,149
Ala.	666,149
Mississippi	1,011,000
Louisiana	456,521
Texas	716,164
Arkansas	399,558
Tennessee	388,000
Virginia, Missouri, Indian territory, etc.	56,100
Total	5,696,000

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Georg. Ia.

Florida

Ala.

Mississippi

Louisiana

Texas

Arkansas

Tennessee

Virginia, Missouri, Indian territory, etc.

out, with the partial failure of the crop upon which they depend, and without the necessary food supplies for themselves, within the money in their own farms, within the money raised up in their own farms, with the merchants upon whom they have in the past depended, now unable to give them further credit or to advance supplies, the planters find themselves in a very bad condition, and in some sections there is actual distress. Some of the poor planters, many of them having credit enough for their families, much less for their laborers and their mules. Very naturally the condition of things affects the retail merchants and the wholesale firms, who have been in the practice of assisting the planters, by loaning them money or by advancing them supplies in anticipation of their harvests. Very many and other cotton merchants of New Orleans, Mobile and other cities are very seriously contemplating withdrawing the cotton when they have been accustomed to give it to planters and retail traders, and great concern is everywhere expressed of the necessity of curtailing this credit system. A table made up by Bradstreef's from reports received by correspondents, saying at what localities collections are in financial condition up to January 10, were considerably worse than to same date in the preceding year, is interesting, as showing how seriously business has been affected by these unfavorable conditions. The table is as follows:

State	name	Worse.
North Carolina	29	22
South Carol.	4	15
Geor. Ia.	21	16
Ala.	22	18
Mississippi	19	22
Tenn.	15	22
Texas	46	69
Arkansas	6	64
Tennessee	8	9
Total	191	86

Financial affairs seem to be worse than last year in over one-half of the places reported, the same in less than one-quarter, and better in only a little over one-fifth, while there is an actual excess of 354 places where things are worse. Business men say that the collection of debts is harder in the south than it has been for years.

Another correspondent says that the merchants in the larger southern cities are speculating a little in cotton, in the hopes of retrieving some of their losses. When the cotton crop is short the bull and bear element is generally more active, and in the hopes of profiting by this, a greater amount of cotton than usual is being held in the southern ports by the foreign and foreign manufacturers.

"The great drawback to farming in Cass county, successfully, is the large amount of supplies the farmers are compelled to buy each year. If the farmers would take the time every fall to sow a good field of oats and some barley lots, they would have to haul their corn from the railroad towns, but might then farm their own town. The result of the man's labor and capital, the northern capitalists are beginning to think that they can be of material assistance to the south in taking mortgages upon land there, as is already done in the west. The land is fine, but there is a lack of capital to develop it. At present the plantations and farms are largely mortgaged at high rates of interest to the merchants who have made advances to the planters, by means of the unfortunate reverses that have already taken place upon in this article, are heavily in debt and unable to resuscitate themselves. In the end they must either throw up their property and begin over again or manage in some way to exchange their present mortgages for others at a lower rate of interest. This has already been done, to a moderate extent, in the section known as the Mississippi river bottoms, with gratifying results.

One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a cold or cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it and no family should be without it.

Henry Sullivan, a miner of Leadville, lived alone and owned a large steel trap for catching bears. The trap had lain open in his hut for some time and had not been noticed. In trying to shut it, hammered it, and, carelessly putting his foot on the spring, it closed, the teeth catching him just above the ankle. He nearly fainted from pain, and, after vain efforts to pull the jaws open, he luckily found a heavy wrench within reach, and finally succeeded in unscrewing the bolts of the trap, and his leg was released. His foot will probably have to be amputated.

There are some firms here in Boston who do an almost entirely southern business, and it would naturally be expected that supplying them will get a package of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. It acts principally on these great organs and so restores health, strength and vigor. It is put up in liquid and dry form, both acting with equal efficiency. Price \$1. See advertisement.

Shaw's Take a Blue Pill. No, don't take it and run the risk of mercury poisons, but when ill-bribed constituents get a package of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. It acts principally on these great organs and so restores health, strength and vigor. It is put up in liquid and dry form, both acting with equal efficiency. Price \$1. See advertisement.

Sir Arthur Phayre, writing from the residence at Baroda in 1874, said: "Last year I found the Rajpoots and other tribes of the north, the most numerous of Rajpoots, Caste, etc., were literally enslaved by opium. It was given even to the children in Rajpootana. In fact, the evil is fearfully on the increase, and it is painful to see the moral as well as the physical effect upon all classes in the opium growing sphere of the country, and, indeed, wherever it can be had cheap." The agitation against this trade is now red hot in London.

A World of Good. One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. They say it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like an old-fashioned bone-set tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try 2-3 Bitters.—Sunda News.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted), under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:

1. That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is liable for damages.

2. That drawings are fair.

3. B. & W. Company, now on hand a large number of drawings. Read the list of prizes for the month.

4. The drawings are now on hand a large number of drawings. Read the list of prizes for the month.

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**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains ending out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the capital southern cities.

DVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

SARGANT has been given the German cold potato.

The hyperian curl will adorn the supreme bench.

SKOBELOFF aspires to head the Russian press list.

The pilgrims' progress to Rome is strewn with thorns—at least for Carlists.

The Boston Post has given some study to southern trade, the result of which will be found in this issue.

The managers of the Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, gave the visiting journalists a hearty welcome during mardi gras.

HICKS, the Kentucky murderer, received a few week's leave of life through the kindness of the small-pox; but yesterday's sun was his last.

GATH has been taking in the railroad situation in Georgia, and while he builds too fast sometimes, yet his views are spicy and interesting.

The house committee on elections have decided that neither of the contestants from Utah are entitled to a seat in congress, and will so report.

MILLIONS of Russians stand behind Skobeloff, according to a Moscow journal. This would be all very well if it were not for the millions of Germans who stand before him.

The water power in the south is attracting capital. New Orleans has no water power, but a power of water. It is not used much, except early in the morning. Visitors to mardi gras could only appreciate the Mississippi river between daylight and breakfast.

The mystery of the Ashland atrocity becomes thicker every day. On the confession of one of the miscreants two of the alleged murderers were convicted. The informer now declares his confession to have been untrue. In this dilemma the officers are in a quandary.

JUDGE GEORGE N. LESTER gives a striking evidence of the progress of the temperance movement in Georgia, when he states that of the eleven counties, comprising his late judicial circuit, but one permitted the sale of liquor, and in that one county even its sale was restricted to a single town. The Georgia method lacks the madness and insane fanaticism of the Ohio plan, but it is far more successful and enduring. The question left to the discretion of every community soon finds a settlement consonant with law and order.

We do not publish anonymous letters except as advertisements. It is a waste of time and postage stamps to mail letters to us unless accompanied by a responsible name, to be printed with the article. Anonymous letters on any subject are utterly worthless. If you are ashamed to write over your own signature, your letter will have but little force, and we cannot fill our paper with such letters and crowd out matter that is of more interest to our readers. It cost money to put these letters in type, just as much as it does to print a letter of the same length from the greatest statesman in the land. Opinions on paper amount to but little unless you know whose opinion it is.

**ON THE WELLINGTON BASIS.**

General Grant is a civilian, and if he is to be pensioned on the ground that he is a second Washington or on any other ground, congress should be honest and brave enough to establish a civil list at once. Rich and healthy, Citizen Grant, who is not sixty-two years old and who has never seen anything near forty-five years of service, has no claim upon the army retired list. Apart from the fact that this country should not grant pensions to citizens, is the further fact that the proposed pension would open the army retired list to all who just before an election can make out a case of politicians dare not confront. The manner of doing it is even worse than the abstract act.

It is claimed that the granting of the pension would take General Grant out of the list of presidential candidates. We hope it would not. If it should operate then, indeed, has one of the most promising chances of the democratic party departed. The democrats have not of late had but one chance to secure a "walk-over," and that chance is gone if Grant's name has lost its charm in the republican party.

But General Grant is not that kind of a man. He is ready to receive everything, but he is never ready to give up anything. He openly asks, so Senator Logan says, for retirement on his old pay as general—a meager pension—but he is as far as ever from saying that that will suffice. He will still be a presidential possibility and the tallest national begar of the period. Rich as he is, and well provided for as his entire family is, he wants more. The millionaires of the eastern cities, in fact, almost the whole civilized world, have contributed to his agrandizement. But still he wants more, and he will continue to want more. It is said that he has made a careful study of the public aims that were bestowed by the thoroughly frightened British empire upon the man who led their armies against the first Napoleon; and, perhaps, the shortest way out of this perpetual begging of General Grant "through his friends," can be found in a careful com-

putation of the balance due on the Wellington basis, and the passage of a bill to lump the amount in cash.

**OUR COTTON GOODS IN FOREIGN MARKETS.**

If Mr. Blaine did nothing else as secretary of state than to explain the chances and circumstances connected with the export of our cotton goods, he would deserve the thanks of the country. A part of this valuable work was laid before the visitors to the late cotton exposition, so that a blind man might almost see why the English mills maintain their hold on most of the foreign markets. That circular table upon which Mr. Blaine placed exhibits gathered by his subalterns will long be remembered, and its effect cannot fail to be felt in the future. The manufacturer of the future saw in a moment what reports and books could not convincingly bring home to them, that we can undersell England in all countries.

Mr. Blaine begins in his report by showing that the export of cotton goods has become almost indispensable to our prosperity. We have conquered our home market, and we manufacture more, or can manufacture more, than can be consumed at home. England and the United States are the only two countries in the world in which the production of cotton goods is in excess of home consumption. The production of England is twice our own; but we have some advantages, both in staple and labor. The American operative produces each year in goods \$1,268, while his British cousin turns out only \$1,012 worth. An American spindle consumes 60 pounds of raw cotton, and a British spindle only 32 pounds a year. And the quantity of pure and solid materials in a yard is so much greater in American goods that the value of the out-put of the American mills is more than one-half that of the British, although the latter produce more than twice the number of yards. The "clayed" piece goods of the British mills are coming into dispute in many foreign markets, and in Madagascar, Zanzibar and along the whole east coast of Africa our goods now hold the field as being better and therefore lower-priced goods. Canada, too, is every year taking more American goods, and Great Britain must soon give up that market altogether.

These figures are suggestive enough, but they are not complete. The price the southern planters receive for their cotton is fixed in New York with a knowledge that when it reaches Liverpool 4 per cent will be deducted from the weight of the bale and 2 pounds extra for dirt or mud that may or may not adhere. This is a loss of 22 pounds on each bale. But, in order to insure absolutely safety to shippers, the price as fixed in New York is adjusted to fit a possible loss in weight of 6 per cent. In a bale of 500 pounds this is 30 pounds lost by the planter. But we will place the loss at 25 pounds. With a crop of six million bales, reckoning the price at 10 cents, here is an absolute loss of \$15,000,000 annually, and every cent thereof falls upon the southern cotton planter. In this loss of \$15,000,000 is represented what the farmer pays for his bagging and ties, and the less he pays for these things the less he loses. The crop upon which it is lost is an export crop; it comes into competition with the cotton grown in all parts of the world; and the grower thereof ought to have the privilege of buying his bagging and ties in the cheapest markets in the world. But when McKinley or any other monopolist proposes to add to the southern farmers losses by finching from him \$10,000 in addition to the tax already levied on every ton of cotton ties, he gives "protection" to the flavor of highway robbery.

This loss of fifteen millions annually cannot be provided against, but certainly, in the face of it, it is nothing more than an attempt to legalize robbery for McKinley to ask congress to add to this loss another half a million and more to go into the pockets of a few Pennsylvania manufacturers. The statement of Editor Lamar that the southern planters sell their cotton ties at an enormous profit is certainly amusing enough in the light of facts, but there is no humor in his attempt to identify genuine protection with the McKinley legislation.

**A REMINISCENCE.**

Day or two since THE CONSTITUTION in noting the coming of Mr. Swann to this city, made allusion to the firm of Inman, Swann & Co.

It was generally known why this firm was first organized. Messrs. W. H. Inman and Alfred Austell at the close of the war had a considerable amount of cotton scattered throughout the south. They selected Mr. James Swann to collect this cotton and forward it, and they went to New York to arrange for its sale.

EMIR PASHAL who has undertaken to put his name to the neighborhood of Smyrna is carrying on his plan with great spirit and promise. He has already sent to Stamboul the heads of more than sixty bands.

MAJOR GRACE has surprised New York, socially speaking. Before his election one evening he was with a queer citizen with a South American interest, but now he is to be seen at every swell dinner or fashionable ball.

PROFESSOR MASPERO has been disappointed by his examination of the pyramid of Meidum.

The pyramids of Giza are not monolithic.

The professor, however, suspects the existence of another chamber, and will make soundings for it in the course of the present month.

MR. W. F. TUCKER, of Illinois, is a son-in-law of Senator Logan of the aforesaid state. The president is to be a major and paymaster in the army. He is a competent young man, however, and had the good taste to marry a senator's daughter.

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## ECONOMY IS WEALTH

IN HANDLING COTTON AS WELL AS IN ANYTHING ELSE.

Colonel W. E. Barrow's Active Brain Finds a New Source of Wealth in the South—What he Thinks of Improved Methods in Ginning Cotton—Seed Oil Mills, Etc.

Colonel W. E. Barrows of the Willimantic Linen company, as well remembered throughout the south as the foremost friend of our late exposition, in New England, and the man, perhaps, who contributed more to give it actual success than any other, has been in the city a day or two, on his return from Florida.

The deep interest that Colonel Barrows took in the south and that led him to take so active a part in the exposition was deepened by his three months' stay in Atlanta.

Although a young man he is at the head of one of the largest establishments in the world, employing sixteen hundred hands and running 120,000 spindles, and making a product that is put squarely in competition with the best products of England and Scotland. He has, therefore, studied the question of cotton ginning very closely, and is thoroughly acquainted with its needs. A representative of the construction had a talk with him yesterday touching the outlook for manufacturing in the south, and takes the liberty of printing the substance of what he said.

"In the first place," said he, "let me say that I don't desire to discourage in the slightest degree the establishment of large cotton mills for the spinning and weaving of cloth. The more you have of them the better for the stockholders and for the south at large. I believe that they will pay, and I would be glad to see fifty built within the coming year. But it is so plain to any northern man that the real basis of growth for your people is not in mills that I look with much more interest to another department of manufacturing.

"Let us agree that cotton is the great staple, and that from its handling the greatest industry of the south must spring. I contend that there is more money to be made, more good to be done, less risk to be encountered, and less capital to be employed in handling the cotton this side of the spindle than beyond it. The manufacture of cotton must begin with the gin, and I were coming south to-morrow to invest in cotton manufacture I should put my money in improved gins and presses.

The cleanliness and care in the handling of this white and delicate fiber are the first requires, and, of course, cleanliness and care are no where so necessary as at the first stage of the game. If the lint, when it is taken from the boll is subjected to a process which tears and dirties it we see that the process is started on the wrong plan and must be corrected somewhere. It always costs more to correct an error than it does to start right, consequently we say the present system of cotton manufacturer is started in exactly the wrong direction. For example, who would buy cloth of a manufacturer who allowed the fiber to fall from his loom on a dirty floor, pack it in a rough bagging that only partially enclosed it, pile it on the street in rain and dust, and allow any man who desired it to jab it into with a knife? Such a manufacturer would be considered crazy, and yet this is precisely what the southern man does with his cotton that requires just as much care in handling as the cloth itself. There is more profit and progress of reform at the gin than anywhere else."

"Well, what is your plan?"

"My plan would be this: To establish a new method of ginning, pressing and baling cotton. For example I would put up a large, commodious building and fill it with, say fifty roller gins placed in rows and run by one engine. I would then have a competent mechanic to watch these gins and see that each one was in perfect order and doing its perfect work. At the tail of each gin I would put a wire cloth that would receive the lint as it came from the gin and carry it directly to the press without its ever touching the floor or being touched by hand. I would have a price of new patent that would press the bale into compact shape, and as fast as the cotton came from the gin press and neatly bale it, so that not a particle of the lint would be exposed. I would then mark each bale with my name and guarantee and send it to market. I am satisfied that cotton thus handled and thus marked would bring a half a cent per pound more than the same quality of cotton ginned in the present way. Mr. Atkins, Mr. Garsd and others think it would bring a cent more, but let us say a half cent."

"What would such an establishment cost?"

"The fifty roller gins would cost probably \$3,000. the engine—say 1,500-horse power—\$1,500; the press, the building and all could be had for less than \$10,000. These gins would handle 10,000 pounds of cotton per day, or 200 pounds each. A half cent advance on this above the ordinary price would be \$50 per day as extra profit. I am certain that these gins run with precision and in workmanlike manner would do the work cheaper and better and make more clear money out of them than could be made by the ordinary gins. Yet we know that nothing is more profitable than a gin run even in the present slouchy way. With these improved gins you could make more money by selling the cotton at the same price than by ordinary ginning. But then you would have a half cent per pound, or fifty dollars a day surplus by the new plan. This would be three hundred dollars a week, or say five thousand dollars for the season—in itself a fifty per cent return on your investment."

"You simply suggest then a reform in gins and ginning?"

"Yes. The business is profit to the ginner as it stands now. With fifty roller gins under intelligent control, working in a clean building with the cotton properly handled and baled, and the guarantee of the ginner put on each bale, the establishment would pay. Besides the ordinary profits of ginning, which would give a good dividend, a surplus of 50 per cent on the capital would be made by reason of the increased price which the cotton would bring."

"You don't allow for the increased speed of the saw gins in this estimate."

"Of course I do. I estimate that 20 roller gins will do the work of, say five saw gins. The other gins would cost \$3,000, while the saw gins would cost \$15,000, so that an investment of one thousand dollars more than you would get the same yield of cotton per day, with less wear and tear, because the roller gin is not so complicated as the saw gin."

"Henry had been brought up on the farm, and his experience beyond the limits of his home and the neighboring towns has been restricted to a single visit to Cleveland at the time of the Garfield funeral obsequies. He was much given to reading light literature of the day, and the kind and his mother used to tell him that he was a good boy, but had at various times expressed himself as believing in spirits and their visioned terrors. In fact, these strange fantasies had so worked upon his simple nature that he always slept with a large old-fashioned Colt's revolver at the head of his bed, where he could place his hand upon it in case of emergency."

"Knowing his weakness, some of the neighbors had planned, in the best of humor, a scheme to frighten him with a make-believe ghost at midnight's evil hour. A night was set for the perpetration of the joke, and during that afternoon one of the young men carefully drew all the bullets from Henry's pistol, leaving the powder and cartridge intact, and placed the weapon upon his accustomed place. Henry rested as usual at half past eight and about midnight, just as the moon was throwing a dim ray of light across the floor, one of the boys, clad in ghostly attire, stealthily entered the room and stood with outstretched arms, slowly uttering unintelligible sentences.

"With an awful thud his revolver and sat upright in bed, dumb through fear. The ghost advanced a step, the mutterings continued, till Henry, wrought up almost to a frenzy, drew to aim the weapon he supposed was charged with death, and stammered, 'If you are a man, I shall kill you; if you are a ghost this won't hurt you, but it will kill the ghost.' The ghost, with a start, the night's stillness. There was a quiet motion of the strained arm, and the bullet was thrown back, striking the head-board at Henry's side. This sent a cold chill through his frame, but a second time he took deliberate aim at the figure and fired. Again a motion, as it catching the bullet, and it was thrown back upon the bed."

"Almost paralyzed with fear, Henry fired a third, a fourth and a fifth shot only to have the bullets buried back with noiseless motion from the ghostly figure. Then, for a brief moment he sat as if transfixed, gazing with mute bewilderment, when, with a wild shriek of terror, he drew the last blank cartridge and buried the pistol at the ghost's feet."

"With a mere laugh, the ghostly visitor threw off his downy garments, and through the door came those who had gathered without to join in the sport, when, to their horror, they saw depicted on the face of Henry an expression which told the sad story that their joke had, alas! been too well played. His mind could not stand the strain. He was a raving maniac."

"The wolf-like industries would be sprung from which other industries would spring?"

"Why, certainly. This would be an inevitable consequence. For example you would find near such a gin mill, a cotton seed oil mill, that would handle the seed turned off from the gins. You would find near the mills large stock farms on which the stock would be fed from the cotton seed of the mill, and fertilize the land. One industry would depend on the other, and all would mean independence and prosperity."

"What of the cost of the cotton seed mill?"

"It is my impression that we shall very soon see cheap seed oil mills. I remember that when I was a boy we had hinged mills all over New England that were comparatively cheap. The present machinery for manipulating the cotton is costly and cumbersome, but as soon as the demand for cheap machinery becomes confirmed the cheap machinery will be offered. Even now they are arranging to treat cotton seed oil with naphtha by a cheap and simple process. You need have no fear. With these gin establish-

ments put up all over the cotton-growing region there would be cheap cotton seed oil mills to go with them. After the seed-oil mill was established the next thing that would come would be the yarn mill of a thousand spindles that could be put up for five or six thousand dollars, that would spin the lint and send the yarns to the weaving mill that might be located in the neighboring city where there was an abundance of skilled labor. There it would be woven into cloth and you would have the entire process of manufacturing established for safe and sure dividends."

"Why does not some one start such an establishment?"

"I have no doubt that several will be started, more or less simultaneously, during the season. I made an estimate for Colonel Ricks, of Mississippi, at his request, upon a gin mill of 50 gins capacity, with a press and small cotton seed oil mill attached. I don't know that he will build, but I do know that he agrees with me that the most important reform and progress in the manufacture of cotton rests with the gin and the gin-house. I have heard that certain northern spinners who are interested in showing the southern planters how much more profitable it would be to gin cotton properly will establish a ginning mill upon an improved plan somewhere in Alabama. You may rest assured that very large amounts of capital will seek southern investment within the next year, and it is equally certain that those who could afford to do so will do so in lead. Alum is a factor of baking soda, and verily the market for baking soda is increasing three-quarters of tannin, and lampblack, and other materials can made charcoal, and to such an extent as to some cases, a commercial enterprise is also called into existence of clothing."

"Interview, on, of Georgia, was a tannin that a pose and Brown would

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Office Dougherty's Dry Goods Palace,  
Atlanta, Ga., February 20th, 1882.

Messrs. McBride & Co.:

I am using one of your "Gate City Stone Filters" at my store, and must say that it possesses great merit. It does its work perfectly and satisfactorily, and is very simple and easily kept in order.

Truly,

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

jan16 dly above we re top col.

### BULLETIN NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING—"American Men of Letters," by Warner. Price, \$1.25

NOAH WEBSTER—"American Men of Letters," by Scudder. Price, 1.25

ANTHROPOLOGY, by Tyler. 2.00

HOPES AND FEARS FOR ART, by Wm. Morris. 1.25

DOUBTS—A Counter-Soup—"Anon." 1.25

JA MUSA GARFIELD, by Gen. F. Hoar. 50

LODGE FELLOW—"American Classics." 60

We have just received a full line of Artists Materials.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO., Booksellers, Art and Commercial Stationers.

26 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

feb17 dly—un mch

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 67-16d; in New York, at 115c; in Atlanta, at 1c.

#### Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to day, fair weather, winds mostly north-easterly stationary or high temperature and pressure.

#### Daily Weather Report.

OBSEVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. KIMBALL HOUSE, February 24, 10:31, P. M. (All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	
		Direction.	
		Force.	
		Rainfall.	
Atlanta	30.4637	21 N. W.	Fresh .00 Clear.
Augusta	30.4641	N. E.	Fresh .00 Clear.
Palestine	30.2461	S. E.	Brisk .10 Lt. rain.
Gulfport	30.2461	S. E.	Brisk .10 Lt. rain.
Indians	30.2166	N. E.	Light .00 Clear.
K. C. West.	30.2166	N. E.	Light .00 Clear.
Mobile	30.3652	N. E.	Light .00 Clear.
Montgomery	30.4046	N. E.	Light .00 Clear.
Port Rads.	30.3656	N. E.	Light .00 Cloudy.
Port Royal	30.4046	N. E.	Light .00 Cloudy.
Savannah	30.4912	N. E.	Fresh .00 Clear.

NOTE—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5 to 10, inclusive; Brisk, 10 to 25, inclusive; High, 25 to 30, inclusive.

#### Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 24, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	
		Direction.	
		Force.	
		Rainfall.	
8:30 a. m.	30.33 32	N. W.	Fresh .00 Clear.
10:30 a. m.	30.37 32	N. W.	Fresh .00 Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.32 34	W.	Brisk .00 Clear.
2:30 p. m.	30.32 34	N. W.	Fresh .00 Clear.
6:30 p. m.	30.40 37	N. W.	Fresh .00 Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.319	Maximum ther.	47.9
Mean daily ther.	37.91	Minimum ther.	32.0
Mean daily humid.	47.9	Total rainfall.	

H. HALL, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

#### Rain for January and February, 1882.

SIGNAL OFFICE,

ATLANTA, GA., February 24, 1882.

The weather since the first of January, 1882, has been quite remarkable for continuous rain and decidedly high temperature with prevailing easterly winds. The year opened with light snow, followed by rain, continuing at short intervals during the month. The number of rainy days for January were 21, accompanied by cloudy and threatening weather, giving the month a remarkable character in regard to rainy weather. The rainfall for January amounted to 6.40 of an inch. The rainfall for February, from the 1st to the 21st, inclusive, amounted to 6.79 of an inch, exceeding the entire month of January. The number of rainy days for January 24. The number of rainy days to February 21st, 11. H. HALL, by Pritchard.

### WE ARE OPENING

## NEW Goods

EVERY DAY.

J. P. STEVENS & CO. JEWELERS,

34 Whitehall St.

Feb 1—dly 1 to 6pm

### CENTENNIAL BUILDING.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver, Steel, you will find a wide variety of styles. We manufacture to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and so I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guaranteed every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me time to before purchasing elsewhere.

A. PICKERT, Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

If you cannot buy Brewer's Lung Restorer in your city, enclose the money to Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Macon or Atlanta, Ga., and they will forward it to your address. Price \$1.00.

### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

#### A RARE CHANCE.

The entire stock of watches, clocks and jewelry, assigned to Mr. Low & Zander, No. 29 Whitehall street, must be sold within the next thirty days regardless of cost.

Feb 22 dly 1st 8pm

If you want something elegant call for LOGAN'S FANCY.

Sealed cure for dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia, "Well's Health Renewer." The greatest tonic, best bitters and Liver Remedy known. St. Druggists, Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Notice this and see if we are not right. A neighbor buys a bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer and in less than two weeks all his neighbors will have a bottle.

### Sunday School Convention.

The first southeastern district Sunday school convention will be held at the First Methodist church in this city, commencing Tuesday morning, Feb 28th, and continuing Tuesday evening, Mar 1st. An interesting program of exercises has been arranged. The address of welcome will be made by Hon. Milton A. Candler. Some interesting addresses and papers have been arranged for.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.  
He Spends a Few Minutes in Atlanta—The Welcome He Received.

Something of a breeze was created among Atlanta's representative men, yesterday morning, by an announcement of the coming of General Winfield Scott Hancock. Soon after the intelligence began to circulate, it sought that reservoir for all news, THE CONSTITUTION office, and in a twinkling of the managing editor's eye a reporter had been detailed to investigate the same.

Calling the reporter followed it until he landed in Mayor English's office, where he was shown the following telegram, which that city official had just received:

PELHAM, February 24.—Hon. James English: General Hancock is on the train. He will stop a few moments. Give him a welcome.

DAVID MAYER,  
ALBERT BOYNTON,  
E. S. GAY,  
D. E. HEALEY.

After reading the message the reporter said:

"Well, what arrangements have been made for his reception?"

"None. He stops, as you see, but a short time. However, I shall go to the depot, and with some of the councilmen, extend him a welcome to the city."

A 2 o'clock train from West Point train rolled into the car shed, and a dense crowd was there to greet it. After the train had stopped, half, Mayor English and several members of the council pressed up to the coach, but before they could mount the platform the hero of 1860 emerged from the car. Beside him was Mr. David Mayer, of this city, who, with hat in hand, introduced the distinguished guest to the crowd. In his introduction Mr. Mayer was brief, but as in all else, pointed. He said:

"Gentlemen of Atlanta: Permit me to introduce to you General Winfield Scott Hancock, an honored member of this glorious re-

public."

General Hancock took off his hat and bowed to the crowd, while the crowd gave three deafening cheers for their guest.

Mayor English then welcomed General Hancock to the city. He said: "As mayor of this city, I extend to you a most cordial welcome, and regret that your stay is to be so brief. I assure you there is no citizen of the union, who is more respected or beloved in Atlanta than yourself."

General Hancock replied to this brief welcome by saying that he regretted pressing his business, prevented his remaining at least a few hours.

He expressed deep thanks for the welcome extended him, and assured those present that their kind feelings for him was appreciated. He regretted his inability to visit Atlanta during the exposition and said that he hoped yet to be able to know the people of the gate city of the south.

He then stepped from the platform, and began shaking hands with those who pressed about him. Slowly he made his way into the car shed restaurant, where he dined, and then boarded the sleeper on the State road train for Washington.

While at dinner the restaurant was visited by scores and scores of people, who were desirous of seeing the distinguished gentleman.

Among others who pressed around him for a glance was a CONSTITUTION representative, but when the reporter card was thrown before him, the general said: "I regret exceedingly that I have not time to talk for the paper. My trip is a hurried one, and I leave for Washington in a few minutes. You must therefore excuse me," and in a few seconds the general was in his coach en route to Washington.

While at the car shed General Hancock was constantly the center of a large group, which continually increased until the train pulled away. His hand was constantly going, and many persons seemed to think more of themselves after they had shaken it. One person remarked after the train left: "Fully a thousand people shook hands with him while he was here, and I wouldn't take anything for the grip I got."

### AMUSEMENTS.

HUMPTY DUMPTY—CONTINUED.—George H. Adams, in his excellent company of thirty, who appeared at the Georgia stage last night, were a column notice written, it would only be with the intention of mentioning the programme in full, and to say Adams is the best clown, and that he is the best in the country. Adams' Humpty Dumpty has undergone a great change, and entire performance, giving promise of a new and interesting laugh, while above all, it is marked with characteristics of refinement. Matinee this afternoon and a performance to-night. Adams deserves his success, and we hope he will be here to see the best Humpty Dumpty that show has to offer.

He is the best clown in the country.

Mr. W. H. Benton, representing the Warren chemical and manufacturing company, of New York and Boston, is in town to show up the advantages of his product.

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